

INTERNATIONAL



Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 27,712

**

PARIS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1972

Established 1887

By Eight Votes Commons Says Yes to the EEC

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, Feb. 17 (NYT).—By a margin of only eight votes, 305 to 301, the House of Commons tonight approved in principle the legislation to bring Britain into the European Economic Community.

It was a much narrower victory than Prime Minister Edward Heath and his colleagues had wanted. It raised immediate questions about the prospect of the legislation as it goes through the long parliamentary process—and about the state of the parties.

The Conservative government won only because five members of the small Liberal party voted with it. Had they joined the Labor opposition, the government would have been defeated.

There were ugly scenes on the floor of the jammed House when the vote was announced. Some Labor members rushed up to the Liberal leader, Jeremy Thorpe, and began pushing and manhandling him until more national colleagues pulled them apart. Veteran observers could remember nothing so unpleasant in the recent history of Parliament.

Tonight's vote gave the legislation, which adapts British law to all the regulations of the EEC, its second reading. It must now go through a lengthy stage in a committee of the whole House of Commons, which will provide further opportunities for Labor efforts to upset the government's central program.

One result of the close vote will be to put even more intense pressures on the pro-European members of the Labor party, headed by the party's deputy leader, Roy Jenkins.

Last Oct. 26, 60 members of this Labor group joined with the Conservative government when the House of Commons first voted on the negotiated terms for entry. The result was a massive majority of 112 in favor of entry, 356 to 244.

But Mr. Jenkins and his colleagues then decided that they would have to toe the party line henceforth. This switch made the difference and brought about tonight's extremely close vote.

Party Line Halts

The Jenkins group decided to stay with the party line, even though they knew that would look inconsistent with their European principles. They reasoned that only that way could they remain within the Labor party and contribute the fight to bring the party back to its position in favor of entry.

But the public pressure on these Labor members to vote as their real beliefs on Europe would indicate seems certain to grow after tonight.

Mr. Jenkins and his colleagues may also have found themselves disturbed by the violence of the emotion on their side of the House, particularly as displayed in the assault on Mr. Thorpe.

The drama of the vote was increased by a grave announcement from the prime minister just before the members filed into the lobbies at 10 p.m. He announced that he and his cabinet had agreed to resign and was

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

**British Draft
Pay Rise Plan
In Coal Strike
Inquiry Board Shows
It to Miners Today**

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Feb. 17 (NYT).—An official inquiry completed work tonight on a report proposing a wage settlement to end Britain's coal strike.

Leaders of the National Union of Mineworkers and officials of the National Coal Board, which runs the nationalized industry, will see copies of the findings tomorrow morning. The proposals will then be made public.

The widespread belief in London tonight was that the three-day court of inquiry, which held hearings for two days this week, will propose a wage increase large enough to be accepted by the 200,000 miners, now in the 39th day of their strike.

If so, the strike could end within a week. But power restrictions—which have crippled British industry, led to the suspension of 1.5 million workers and left millions of homes in darkness—would continue for several weeks. Officials of the Department of Employment thought the number laid off—up 100,000 from yesterday—could be more than 1.5 million because many small employers do not report layoffs.

Continuation of power restrictions beyond a strike settlement would allow time to replenish stocks for coal-powered generators. They supply 75 percent of Britain's electricity needs.

Government officials said today that even if the miners' lead to accept the proposed wage increases, more electric power cuts would be needed beginning on Wednesday. John Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry, said the new restrictions would apply to domestic and industrial users and would mean that some factories, now under orders to operate only half-time, would close during

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

**Russia Said Ready to Discuss
Paying WW II Debt to U.S.**

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (UPI).—The Soviet Union was reported today to be willing to reopen long-dormant discussions with the United States about repaying some of the billions of dollars in American aid it received during World War II.

Rep. William S. Moorhead, D.-Pa., told the State Department he told him today that Moscow "has agreed after a 12-year suspension in diplomatic talks to reopen the question of a debt settlement with the United States on the lend-lease aid we gave them as allies during and after World War II."

"The Russians say they are ready to meet in Washington with our government to discuss this issue, which has been a major impediment to better relations for more than a decade," the congressman said.

Administration sources private-

ly confirmed this but refused to give details.

Officials suggested the debt talks were part of a larger "package" deal.

The U.S.-Soviet discussions

founded in 1960 when the United States determined, after four sessions, that the Russians would talk about debt-settlement only in conjunction with American trade concessions.

These hinged on granting Mos-

cow a most favored nation status, which had been expressly for-

bidden by Congress.

The American negotiator,

Charles E. Bohlen, later named ambassador to the Soviet Union,

said at the time that if the Rus-

sians showed good intentions by settling their World War II debt,

Congress might be better disposed to change the law barring it from most favored nation status.

Today's development appeared

to suggest movement in this direction. So far, only Poland and Yugoslavia, among the Commu-

nist nations, have been granted the tariff-reducing status which is enjoyed by most non-Com-

munist states. Congress now has

before it a bill giving this trad-

ition advantage to Romania.

President Nixon Monday lifted

restrictions on U.S. sales to China of certain heavy industrial products.

During World War II, the

United States shipped millions of

dollars in lend-lease materials—

weapons, food and other material

to the Soviet Union. The amount

owed, however, is disputed.

"I will not conceal from you,"

Mr. Luns said, "that we are both disappointed and disturbed by

this lack of response." If the

other side should not yet be

prepared to proceed to detailed

explorations, it should say so.

Ambiguity serves no good pur-

pose."

U.S. specialists in Washington

have suggested other approaches

should be tried because they think

the Russians are moving toward

the Western position.

Associated Press
British Prime Minister Edward Heath.*Of Londonderry Bus Driver***Protestants, Catholics Join
To Denounce IRA Killing**

Party Line Halts

and Protestants in Londonderry stayed away from work today in protest against the killing, which they blamed on the Irish Republican Army.

Fifty youths representing both

funding denominations demon-

strated outside the city's police

headquarters and handed in a

petition demanding the enforce-

ment of law and order in Lon-

donderry, large areas of which

virtually under the rule of IRA

men fighting to oust Britain

from Northern Ireland and unite

the province with the Catholic

republic.

But bomb terror in Belfast

was unabated by the wave of

revulsion which has swept the

provinces following the killing

of 10 people in Londonderry last night by bus

driver Thomas Callaghan, a

Catholic in the Ulster Defense

Regiment. Gunmen set off two

big blasts in the capital, injuring

several people.

Mr. Callaghan was shot dead

by gunmen who dragged him

from the cab of his vehicle and

bundled him into a car. His

hooded body, with his hands

trussed behind his back, was

found three hours later.

Hundreds of Roman Catholics

and Protestants in Londonderry

stayed away from work today in

protest against the killing, which

they blamed on the Irish Repub-

lican Army.

Fifty youths representing both

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men fighting to oust Britain

from Northern Ireland and unite

the province with the Catholic

republic.

Shortly afterward, three youths

placed another bomb in a grocery

in downtown Belfast.

The woman grocery owner only

had time to run into the street

before the bomb detonated. She

was hospitalized suffering from

shock.

The blast maintained the average

of two major explosions

a day this week.

Across the border in the Irish

Republic, police arrested four

leading members of the Provisional

Sinn Fein—political arm

of the extreme nationalist wing

of the IRA—in dawn swoops

across the country.

They charged John McGuinness,

a former Sinn Fein legislator in

the republic's parliament, with

offenses against the State Act

arising from a recent speech.

The other three men, Sean

Lynch, Liam Moynihan and Liam

Walsh, will probably face similar

charges.

Irish Premier Jack Lynch's

government is said to have been

embarrassed by the dropping of

charges against seven men—the

so-called "White Paper" and Sen.

Sean Scott, who said it was

"completely erroneous."

Administration sources private-

ly confirmed this but refused to

give details.

Officials suggested the debt

talks were part of a larger "pack-

age" deal.

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The American negotiator,

Put Bhutto Rejects Mujib's Plea

Exchange of Sick Prisoners Agreed On by India, Pakistan

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17 (AP)—India and Pakistan, in their first known agreement since the end of their two-week war in December, have decided to exchange seriously wounded and sick prisoners of war, official Indian sources said today.

They said the International Red Cross had informed India of Pakistan's agreement to the exchange.

The sources estimated that there are about 120 seriously wounded and sick Pakistani prisoners in India out of about 94,000 captured, nearly all in what was then East Pakistan and now Bangladesh.

The number of Indian prisoners who would qualify to be exchanged was not disclosed. Pakistan has so far sent India the names of about 600 Indian soldiers it captured during the war on the western front. India has said about 1,500 of its soldiers are missing.

Exchange Proposal Rejected

RAWALPINDI, Feb. 17 (AP)—President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto has rejected the suggestion of Bangladesh leader Sheikh Mujibur Rahman for an immediate exchange of Bihari Moslems in Bangladesh for Bengalis in Pakistan, United Nations sources said yesterday.

But Mr. Bhutto offered what the sources termed a "vague commitment" for the future.

There have been reports of mistreatment of the Bihari minority in Bangladesh. The Biharis are suspected of collaborating with the Pakistani

Army in the former East Pakistan and in the war with India. Mr. Bhutto met Tuesday night with Vittorio Winspeare Giudicardi, special UN envoy, who was visiting in Pakistan.

"We have to give these people in Bangladesh some hope for the future," the UN sources said after the visit, but they did not disclose the nature of Mr. Bhutto's future commitment.

Estimates of the Biharis in Bangladesh run from 800,000 to 1.5 million and the figure for Bengalis in Pakistan ranges from 150,000 to 500,000.

In Calcutta, an Indian government spokesman said yesterday that only 1,380,788 refugees out of the nearly 10 million who fled East Pakistan last year remained for many decades.

Meanwhile, Mr. Bhutto's ruling Pakistan People's party has decided martial law must continue, but has withheld a decision on holding local elections because of possible regional strife. Information Minister Abdul Rahef Pirzada said today.

He refused to confirm or deny press reports that the party has decided to postpone elections scheduled for March 15 to avert strife with the opposition headed by National Awami League president Khan Abdul Wali Khan.

Mr. Pirzada said the party had decided martial law would have to remain "for some time" in the face of the continued threat of aggression, the need for political and social reforms and with "external and internal intrigues intent on dismembering the country."

For Lack of Evidence

Paris Court Finds Monsieur X Not Guilty of Cheating Tiers

PARIS, Feb. 17 (UPI)—Patrice des Mouts, the millionaire horse gambler known throughout France as "Monsieur X" today was cleared of charges of cheating the state-run pari-mutuel betting system of 42 million francs.

Mr. des Mouts became a popular hero by winning more than \$3 million over a 14-year period on the "tierce," in which a better has to guess the finishing order of the first three horses in a selected race.

A court here ruled that Mr. des Mouts and his 85 co-defendants, who placed similar bets on the 1962 Prix de Bordeaux race, did not violate the pari-mutuel rule that any person may bet one combination no more than 20 times.

Pari-mutuel officials said that Mr. des Mouts had masterminded the operation in which a five-horse combination backed 1,600 times in different towns throughout France proved victorious.

Mr. des Mouts, a 51-year-old insurance adjuster, had told the court that his co-defendants were merely his friends who had followed his advice. He could not be responsible for whatever they did, he said.

The court's decision was the latest in a battle between Mr. des Mouts and the pari-mutuel,

which has been trying for 14 years to limit his spectacular success.

Mr. des Mouts's system was simple. He said in court that he realized that by eliminating the horses which had little or no chance of winning, the odds on the winning combination would be drastically reduced.

Thus on an 18-horse race, more than 4,800 combinations are possible. If the four poorest horses were discarded, the possible winning combinations fall dramatically to 200.

Mr. des Mouts first struck the pari-mutuel by racing to 70 different betting centers backing a six-horse combination 2,200 times with a total outlay of about \$60,000. His million-dollar winnings that little coup prompted the pari-mutuel to bring in the new rule of only 20 combinations a customer.

But the court ruled in a 90-minute judgment today that Mr. des Mouts was just using his wits and skill to guess the winning combination and dismissed the charges brought against all defendants.

Mr. des Mouts earned the name Monsieur X when, for many years, French newspapers were forbidden to use his real name. His earnings from the track have allowed him to run a string of his own horses and to publish his own racing newspaper.

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896, 897, 898, 899, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906

Gallup Poll**Nixon Gains in Popularity, 53 Percent Give Approval**

By George Gallup

PRINCETON, N.J., Feb. 17.—President Nixon's popularity rating is currently at the highest point recorded by this poll in four months, with 53 percent of Americans expressing approval of the President's performance in office.

The figure is 4 points higher than his previous score of 49 percent approval recorded in early January.

This survey was conducted Feb. 4-7, shortly after President Nixon announced to the nation his eight-point Vietnam peace plan.

A total of 1,450 persons, aged 18 and older, were interviewed to obtain the results of the latest survey, which was conducted in more than 300 scientifically selected localities. This question was asked:

Do you approve or disapprove of the way Nixon is handling his job as President?

Here are the results, compared

with those from the January survey:

| Nixon's Handling of Job | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Jan. | Latest |
| Approve | 49 53 |
| Disapprove | 39 36 |
| No opinion | 12 11 |

Attitudes on two key issues—the economy and the Vietnam war—are reflected in the approval and disapproval ratings given the President.

Only about one person in eight

would like to see price-wage controls taken off completely.

At the same time, however, a majority of Americans are dissatisfied with the way price-wage controls are currently functioning. A common complaint is that wages remain the same while food prices go up and taxes remain a continuing burden.

A majority of Americans in the current survey, 52 percent, approve of the way President Nixon is handling the Vietnam situation. Thirty-nine percent disapprove and 8 percent do not express an opinion.

Former President Lyndon Johnson, at the beginning of the presidential election year of 1968, had far less support on Vietnam than Mr. Nixon does today. In a February, 1968, Gallup survey, 35 percent of persons interviewed said they approved of Mr. Johnson's handling of the Vietnam situation compared to 50 percent who expressed disapproval and 15 percent who did not express an opinion.

Those who express approval of the way President Nixon is handling the Vietnam situation became part of a U.S.-Soviet arms limitation agreement.

"The Undetected-Launched Missile System is not associated, as far as I am concerned, with SALT at all," Mr. Laird said during an interview.

Asked later if the United States intended to proceed with ULMS development regardless of any agreement at the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks, Mr. Laird replied: "We are moving forward from a period of armed conflict to arms limitation. Of course, if there are terms of an agreement, then those terms will be adhered to."

Policy Deviations

Mr. Laird, speaking after a closed hearing before the House Armed Services Committee, also said the new air strikes against North Vietnamese gun emplacements just north of the Demilitarized Zone constituted no deviation from the Nixon administration's "protective reaction" strike policy.

Mr. Laird said he regards ULMS as a replacement submarine to the Polaris. "That's absolutely essential if we are going to keep up with the momentum of the Soviet Union."

The administration is asking \$94 million in the new budget for crash development of ULMS, which involves building a new missile and submarine, bigger and more costly than the current generation of Polaris submarines.

**Total exceeds 52 percent (the percentage who approve) because of multiple responses.*

Here are the chief reasons given by those who disapprove of the way President Nixon is handling the situation:

Reasons for Disapproval

Promises not kept—Mr. Nixon is not doing what he said he would—escalating rather than de-escalating the war 13% U.S. should have been out of the war long ago 9 Troops should be withdrawn at a faster rate ... 8 Mr. Nixon's motives are political—he's just trying to get re-elected 5 Other unfavorable comments 5

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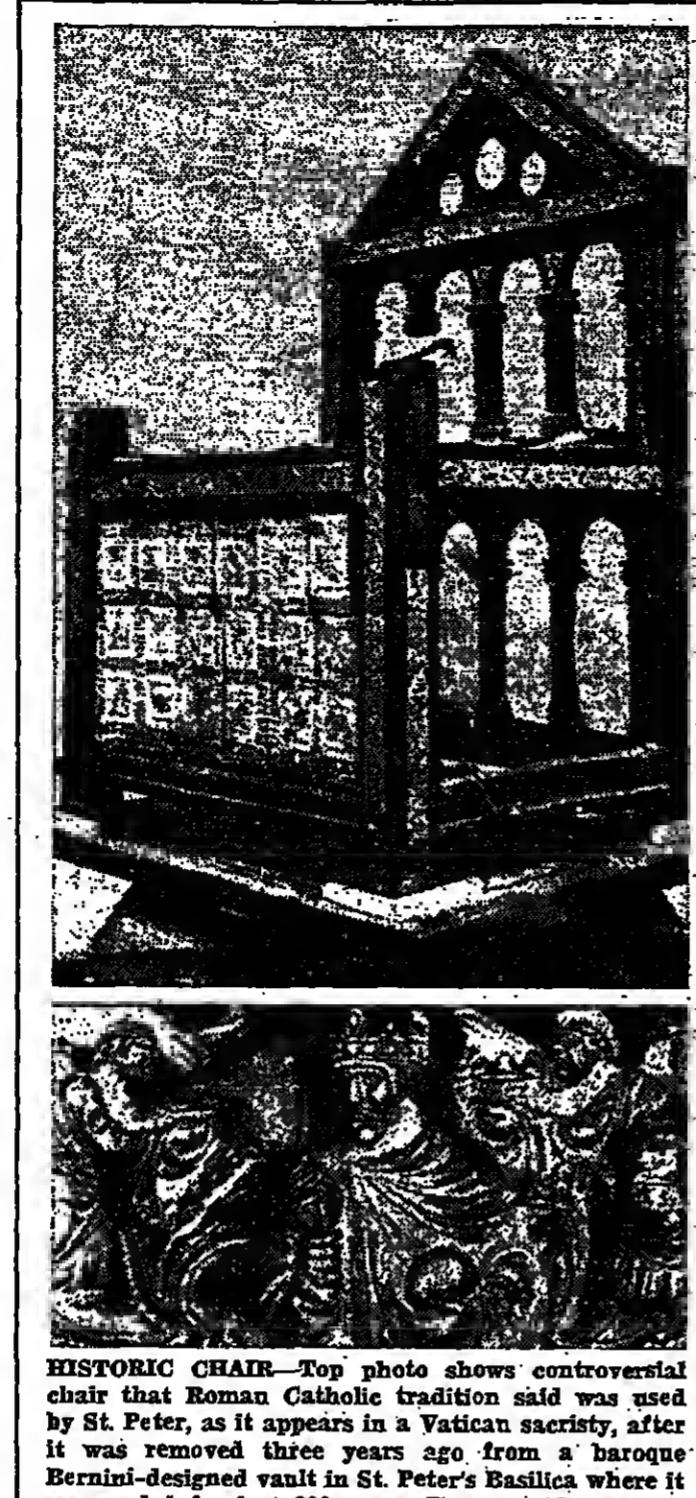
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**Total exceeds 49 percent (the percentage who disapprove) because of multiple responses.*



HISTORIC CHAIR—Top photo shows controversial chair that Roman Catholic tradition said was used by St. Peter, as it appears in a Vatican sacristy, after it was removed three years ago from a baroque Bernini-designed vault in St. Peter's Basilica where it was sealed for last 300 years. However, X-rays and scrutiny under powerful microscopes proved the oak wood throne was actually a 9th century gift from King Charles of France to Pope John VIII. Bottom photo shows enlarged detail of the ivory frieze of the chair. King Charles is seen holding the globe, with two angels presenting him two other crowns to illustrate the fact that he was crowned three times.

Michigan Clears Way to Hold Presidential Primary May 16

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 17 (AP).

The Michigan legislature completed action yesterday to give the state a May 16 presidential primary. Michigan is the ninth of the 10 largest states to institute such a primary.

Gov. William G. Milliken, a Republican, called the bill, which the state senate approved 34-1 yesterday, "one of the most important reform measures to be passed by the legislature." He is expected to sign the law quickly.

Michigan has 132 votes at this year's Democratic National Convention, the sixth largest state block, and 46 votes at this year's Republican National Convention.

The measure, already passed by the Michigan house, would divide the vote of the Michigan delegations to the national party conventions in proportion to the percentage of the statewide vote each candidate receives, with two exceptions.

Any candidate receiving less than 5 percent of the vote will be denied any delegates and a portion of delegates may be uncommitted.

No Statewide Delegates

Though there will be no statewide delegate slate, there will be simultaneous election of precinct delegates to county conventions which in turn will pick members of a state convention that will name the actual national delegates. If more than 5 percent of the elected precinct delegates are uncommitted, then a portion of the national delegates must be uncommitted.

Whether lower fertility rates will continue until the year 2000 obviously cannot be known, demographers say. They caution that a population "bomb" remains, since the trend could turn up again as quickly as it has now turned down.

Index Highly Accurate

The second implication of the report concerns the size of individual families. It shows a dramatic increase in the number of young wives who want two children or less.

The census report was based on interviews with 15,000 women in 50,000 households last June.

Birth expectations are generally regarded as highly accurate overall indicators of future births. While the expectations of individual women are not reliable, analysts estimate that in the aggregate expectations are accurate to 61 child.

Probit!

WIESBADEN, Germany, Feb. 17 (UPI).—West Germans drank 22 million gallons of beer in 1971, seven million gallons more than in 1970, the federal office of statistics reported. It said the average person drank 69 gallons of beer, as compared with 67 gallons the previous year.

Jacqueline Onassis told a crowded courtroom today she was unaware of any public interest in her in the United States or elsewhere.

Taking the witness stand for the second day against free-lance photographer Ronald Galella, Mrs. Onassis also said she had not seen a great deal of herself in U.S. or foreign periodicals.

She made her reply under sharp questioning by Alfred Julian, counsel for Mr. Galella, whom Mrs. Onassis had accused of terrorizing her and endangering her children while photographing them over the last three and a half years.

Mr. Galella is suing Mrs. Onassis for \$1.5 million on various grounds, including interference with his work as a photographer.

After failing to elicit from Mrs. Onassis any testimony that she had ever seen Secret Service restraining Mr. Galella from photographing Mrs. Onassis and her son while they cycled with two Secret Servicemen,

"Do you recognize that the public has a great interest in you?"

"No, sir," Mrs. Onassis replied.

Pointing to the 75 people who filled every seat in the courtroom, Mr. Julian then asked Mrs. Onassis: "Do you think these people here to see me?"

Mrs. Onassis did not answer, whereupon the lawyer said:

College Bombing Suspect Caught

OTTAWA, Feb. 17 (UPI).—Canadian authorities announced yesterday the arrest of Karlton Lewis Armstrong, one of the FBI's 10 most wanted men, charged in the United States with the 1970 bombing of the University of Wisconsin which killed one person and injured four.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police officials said Mr. Armstrong, 23, was picked up in Toronto Wednesday "after intensive investigation based on information received in Canada as to his whereabouts."

Mr. Armstrong was being held in Toronto on a Canadian immigration warrant. Three other suspects are wanted in the bombing of the university in Madison, Wis., in the early hours of Aug. 24, 1970.

"Although it professes neutrality among Democratic candidates at

Valley Chosen For Landing Of Apollo-17**Moon Flight Planned For Night of Dec. 6**

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (UPI)

—The sixth and last Apollo moon landing will be made by Capt. Eugene A. Cernan and Dr. Harrison H. Schmitt just south of the Taurus Mountains at the eastern edge of the moon's Sea of Serenity.

The National Aeronautics and

Space Administration announced yesterday that the Apollo-17 astronauts, Capt. Cernan, Dr. Schmidt and Lt. Col. Ronald E. Evans, would take off from Cape Kennedy, Fla., on the night of Dec. 6, with Capt. Cernan and Dr. Schmidt landing on the moon the morning of Dec. 11.

It will be the first time U.S. astronauts have been rocketed into space at night.

The landing site lies 20 degrees north and 30 degrees east of the center of the moon, in a volcanic valley and 30 degrees east of the center of the moon, the space agency has called Taurus-Littrow. The site is named for the Taurus Mountains to the north and the 30-mile-wide Littrow crater to the northeast.

Taurus-Littrow was selected

from three sites at one that could be safely reached by the Apollo-17 astronauts and one that would help provide knowledge about the origins and formation of the

volcanic debris.

Between Two Mountains

Capt. Cernan and Dr. Schmidt

will land in a seven-mile-wide valley between two lunar mountains, one 4,500 feet high to the north, and the other 6,000 feet high to the southwest. A rise 200 feet high runs through the valley, which is covered with volcanic ash and a series of craters that scientists believe were formed by volcanoes. A huge rockslide lies at the foot of the southwest mountain.

Capt. Cernan and Dr. Schmidt will stay at their landing site for three days, attempting to sample the rock slide, the debris at the foot of both mountains, the volcanic ash that covers the entire site and the 300-foot-high fault.

Geologists believe the

Taurus-Littrow site offers the astronauts a chance to sample some of the oldest (the rockslide) and some of the youngest (the volcanic debris) material on the moon.

The volcanic debris is believed to have come from two sources, a group of small volcanoes that once lay beneath the site and a cluster of cinder cones 60 miles north of the site that scattered their ash on the Taurus-Littrow valley floor.

Taurus-Littrow was chosen over the crater Alphonse and the crater Gassendi. Alphonse was lost out because it was considered the least varied of the three and Gassendi because there were dangerous cliffs and ridges on all sides of the landing site.

Thousands March

In Paris Against Tax Privileges

PARIS, Feb. 17 (UPI)

—An estimated 30,000 persons staged a march through the eastern working class districts of Paris today chanting slogans against Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas and demanding the abolition of tax privileges for stock exchange operators.

The demonstration was headed by Communist party leader Georges Marchais and General Labor Confederation, secretary general Georges Seguy. It was part of a campaign unleashed against the French tax system after press attacks on the prime minister charging he has been able to avoid paying taxes thanks to various privileges.

Mr. Chaban-Delmas, who rejected the attacks on his personal finances as false in a nationwide television broadcast yesterday, explained details of his financial situation in an interview with the Bordeaux newspaper Sud-Ouest today.

The prime minister revealed that in addition to two apartments and two country homes he had once owned 2,885 shares in a firm which manufactured electronic and high precision instruments for the aerospace industry.

He sold all but 50 of the shares for almost \$90,000 francs in early 1970, when his second wife died, in order to cover large expenses, he said.

During the television broadcast, the prime minister had made no mention of his share holdings.



Guillermo Rodriguez Lara

Junta Pledges No Arrests In Ecuador

Quito, Ecuador, Feb. 17 (UPI)

—The new military junta promised today that there would be no political reprisals or further arrests following the nonviolent coup Tuesday against President Jose-Maria Velasco Ibarra.

The junta said there would be

no arrests as a show of our desire to retain national unity.

The leaders of the coup and the

new president, Gen. Guillermo Rodriguez Lara, stressed that his "revolutionary and nationalist" government was not leftist, because "we are not guided by an ideological trend."

A government source said that

eight members of the cabinet

arrested during the coup had been freed but were forbidden to leave the country.

The junta will audit their affairs, especially those of officials in charge of government funds.

The junta has canceled the

June 4 presidential election, re-

stated the leftist-drafted consti-

tution of 1968 and ordered Mr. Velasco Ibarra flown to Panama.

Gen. Rodriguez charged Mr. Velasco Ibarra with "exploiting the people." Political and military

sources said the real reason for

the coup was a desire to frustrate a presidential election bid by a popular candidate, Asad Bachir.

Geologists believe the

Taurus-Littrow site offers the

astronauts a chance to sample some

of the oldest (the rockslide) and some of the youngest (the volcanic debris) material on the moon.

The volcanic debris is believed

to have come from two sources,

a group of small volcanoes that</

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Cyprus Shows

Makarios It Supports Him

Nicosia Still Ignores Demands by Greece

NICOSIA, Feb. 17 (Reuters).—Cypriots rallied today behind President Makarios, embroiled in a dispute with the Greek government, which wants a government of national unity formed on the island.

Secondary school students demonstrated their support for the archbishop in Limassol, in southwest Cyprus in the second day of such displays of loyalty by both adults and students in various parts of the country.

Minor scuffles broke out between opposing factions during today's demonstration in Nicosia.

Cyprus is expected to continue to ignore Greek suggestions that a national unity government be formed and that the Cyprus government surrender recently imported Czechoslovak weapons to the Greek-officered National Guard or to the United Nations peace-keeping force on the island.

In Athens, a Greek government statement today said UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has suggested to President Makarios that the arms be placed under control of the UN force.

It said the archbishop has refused three times to heed Greek government suggestions that he surrenders the arms to avoid bloodshed.

Grivas Suspected

Greek Cypriot sources in Nicosia have indicated the problems over the weapons would cease to exist if former guerrilla leader Gen. George Grivas, suspected of organizing insurrections against the Cyprus government, were removed from the island.

In Ankara, the Turkish Foreign Ministry said although Turkey was closely following the dispute between the Greek government and President Makarios, it had no direct concern in whether the Cyprus government should be reorganized.

It said Turkey's primary concern was to see the rights respecting of both Turkey and of Turkish Cypriots, as laid down by international agreements on Cyprus.

Meanwhile, as the dispute continues, Cyprus police remain on the alert with intensified patrols and heavier guards on police stations and public buildings.

Deadline Is Set
In Finland for
2-Party Coalition

HELSINKI, Feb. 17 (UPI).—President Uho Kekkonen today gave the Social Democrats and the Centrists until Monday to patch up their differences and agree on the formation of a new center-left government.

Mr. Kekkonen said earlier he had given Premier-designate Rafael Paasio, a Social Democrat, until tonight to finalize government soundings with the Centrists, the Swedish People's party and the Liberal People's party.

The Communist League withdrew from a planned five-party coalition yesterday and said they could not cooperate in a government which planned any kind of a trade agreement with the European Economic Community.

Mr. Paasio, the Center party chairman, met with Mr. Kekkonen during the afternoon and Mr. Paasio said after the meeting, "The deadline now is Monday."

Political sources said today that Mr. Paasio had so far failed in his efforts because the Social Democrats were not willing to meet the Centrists' demands to raise the prices of several agricultural products.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

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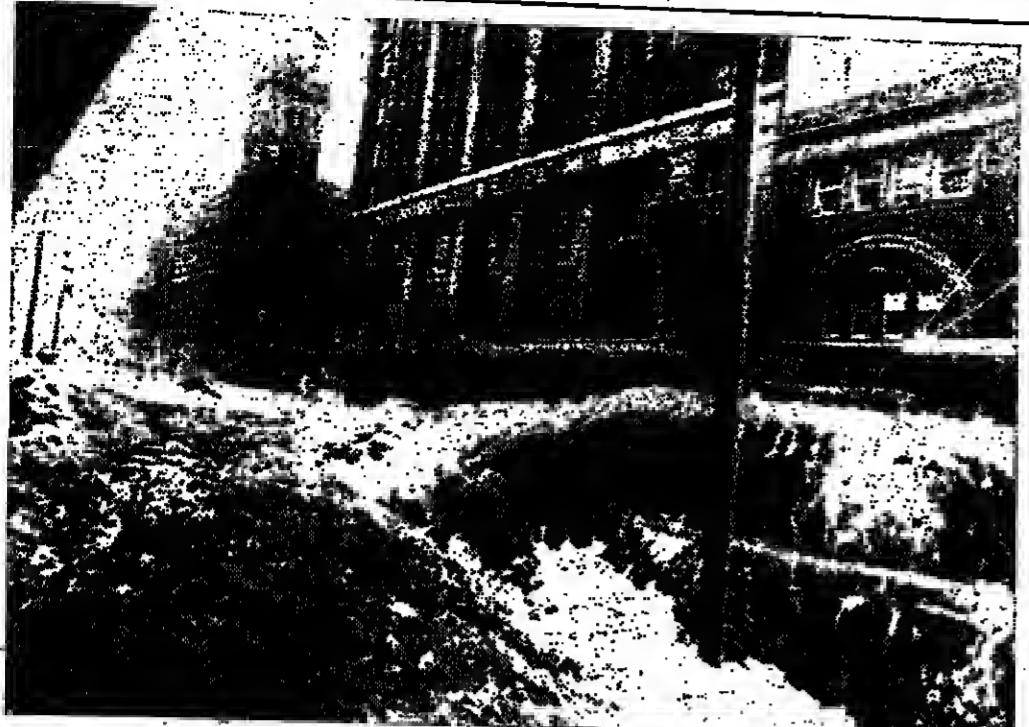
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ERMITAGE NAPOLEON



STORM DOWN UNDER—An automobile, virtually unidentifiable as such, at lower right, is awash in a downtown Melbourne street yesterday after a one-hour, three-inch rainstorm turned many of the city's streets into virtual flash flood rivers.

Tax-Free Miami Organization

The Hughes Medical Institute Is Heir to Recluse's Billions

By Dial Torgerson

MIAMI, Feb. 17.—Where will all the money go when Howard Hughes dies?

At a Jan. 7 telephonic news conference, a reporter asked Mr. Hughes—who is 68, single and childless—if he wanted to further medical research. Mr. Hughes replied:

"Eventually, that's where the bulk of my estate will go."

In Miami, on the upper floors of a modest medical arts building, is the headquarters of the organization apparently destined to be heir to Mr. Hughes's \$2.5-billion holdings. A sign reads: Howard Hughes Medical Institute.

If, indeed, the institute inherits the Hughes empire, it will then become an empire itself—and whoever runs it will be master of what is now the incredible world of Howard Robert Hughes.

Already, the victors in the viciously fought Hughes corporate power struggle have moved into top spots in the institute hierarchy.

Can a small, virtually unknown institute rule an empire?

It has, and does.

Mr. Hughes's personal tax-exempt paradise, the medical institute is now titular master of the \$500-million Hughes Aircraft Co., of Culver City, Calif.

Since 1954, thanks to an intricate series of corporate strategies, the institute has enabled the aerospace-electronics giant to amass tens of millions of dollars in tax-free profits.

Mr. Hughes gave the aircraft company to the institute, made himself its sole trustee and thus retained control, saved taxes and indulged his favorite philanthropy.

But there is now trouble in Mr. Hughes's paradise.

In Washington, the Internal Revenue Service is scrutinizing the tax-free status of the medical institute, applying to it the tough new standards of the Tax Reform Act of 1969.

An unfavorable ruling could create the first cracks in the monolithic structure so carefully contrived by creative incorporation. Among the possible effects, it could:

• Force the institute to increase its payout for medical research from the million dollars a year it has been averaging to perhaps \$30 million a year.

• Force the institute to "give away or sell half of its stock in the aircraft company.

• Force the institute to pay a 4 percent excise tax on investment income.

It would mean that Mr. Hughes could lose the advantages of tax exemption and the tight retention of control he gained through the creation of the institute. It also could enable him to indulge his favorite charity with 30 times the enthusiasm he previously has shown.

But these regulations only apply if the institute is ruled to be a private foundation. And this is not what the institute is requesting. It wants to stay as it is—as free of taxes and regulation as possible.

The institute is asking to be given the status of a medical-research organization operated in conjunction with a hospital.

As such it would remain a straight charity and avoid both the taxes and the stringent new conditions required of foundations.

The institute makes grants—called "investigations"—to researchers at various medical schools and hospitals throughout the United States. But it has a working relationship only with the University of Miami School of Medicine.

The school of medicine's directory has one line referring to the Hughes Medical Institute, and lists a phone number but no office.

The school of medicine is affiliated with both the institute and Jackson Memorial Hospital. All three share the same big medical complex not far from downtown Miami.

Is the institute operated in conjunction with Jackson Memorial Hospital? This may be one of the matters the IRS must decide.

So far, the Hughes facilities

EEC Group Proffers Plan On Unity Bid

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Feb. 17 (UPI)—A six-months action program has been devised by the European Commission and was presented today to Common Market representatives at the first effort to relaunch a plan for economic and monetary union.

The plan was outlined by Raymond Barre, the commission's vice-president, and was apparently arranged to give something to everyone. For France's benefit and the Benelux countries for example, a narrowing of currency exchange rate margins to 2 percent on either side of parity was suggested.

For Italy, there was emphasis on the prospect of more dynamic regional and social policies. The West Germans were believed gratified to hear there will be tighter economic cooperation.

Mr. Barre, the top monetary expert for the EEC, pressed for decisions in principle for all these, and expressed the hope that at least the monetary problems could be dealt with before the end of June.

Mood Changes

This indicates a change of mood. Until now progress has been faster in economic affairs than in the monetary front. Last year, the currency fluctuations prevented any concerted-monetary action, although coordination on short-term economic policies has continued regularly.

The commission also suggested there should be regular quarterly meetings between finance ministers to discuss credit and short-term economic policies.

The idea behind this is that each country should be closely informed of what the others are doing in economic policy so that their respective policies can be effectively integrated.

The impetus behind today's move by the commission derived from last week's Paris summit meeting between President Georges Pompidou and West German Chancellor Willy Brandt. The commission has moved swiftly to give some substance to the sentiments expressed at that meeting which were designed to give new impetus to a European economic and monetary union and marked an end to the fundamental differences which have blighted Franco-German relations since the floating of the West German mark early last year.

During the birthday mass co-celebrated with other Ukrainian prelates, Cardinal Slipyi said:

"Some of the sufferings that I have had to undergo since my liberation (from 18 years of Soviet imprisonment) during the period of my so-called liberty have been more painful than those of my imprisonment or even of the time when I was condemned to death. In jail, the consolations of religion were not always lacking."

Cardinal Slipyi, the exiled leader of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, has fought to save his flock from being swallowed up by the Russian Orthodox Church on the one hand and being jurisdictionally taken over by the Vatican on the other.

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Cardinal Slipyi was released in 1963 and installed in a Vatican apartment shortly before Pope Paul VI was elected. He broke silence for the first time during last October's world synod of bishops to accuse the Vatican of selling out his church for the sake of a diplomatic deal with Moscow. He said the Vatican kept him muted.

Jewish Encyclopedia Presented to Pope

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 17 (UPI)—An Israeli publisher presented Pope Paul VI the first copy of a new Jewish encyclopedia today in what the Vatican called a gesture of "recognition of the Pope's spiritual and universal mission."

Chaim Herzog, a retired general and president of the Keter Publishing Co., presented the "Encyclopaedia Judaica" to the Pontiff in an audience attended by the Israeli Ambassador to Italy, Amiel E. Najar, and by embassy councillor Meir Mendes.

A Vatican announcement said the Pope thanked Mr. Herzog for the gift and "recalled the merits of the Jewish people in the field of culture and the links uniting the church to the biblical tradition."

Alfa-Romeo Pact

ROME, Feb. 17 (UPI)—The government and union representatives of 23,000 employees of the Alfa-Romeo auto manufacturing firm agreed today on a new contract, thus ending months of strikes and assembly line disruptions.

Vatican Sets New Liturgy For Converts

Entry Into Church By Degrees Planned

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 17 (UPI)—The Vatican announced a new liturgy today that will enable converts to Roman Catholicism to enter the church by degrees.

The reform offers religious life to a variety of people from African polygamists while they are getting rid of their wives to doubters who are groping their way to faith.

Would-be converts will be welcomed into the church community after a period of instruction in a ceremony which marks them as "catechumens," or apprentices in religious life, and practices.

Only after further instructions lasting for several years will they, in different stages, become baptized, confirmed and given first communion.

However, the Vatican stressed that the whole process may be compressed into a brief period in cases of need, for example where a convert is dying.

The reform restores prayers for adults' returns to the practice of the early church.

The rite already has been put into effect in France, Belgium, Canada, Japan and some other areas. It will go into general use as soon as national conferences of bishops have adapted it to local customs.

The rite was drawn up by the Centre National de Pastoral Liturgique in Paris and by the Vatican Congregation for Divine Worship. Work on the subject began in 1963.

The Rev. Jacques Cellier said that in a sense the reforms will make it harder for converts to become full members of the church, but they would arrive with a more solid faith. On the other hand, he said, it would make it easier for people to take part in religious life without making a definite commitment.



LUNCHETIME—Porgy and Bess, the polar bears at the Chessington Zoo in England, eagerly awaiting arrival of their feeder in anticipation of a sunny picnic.

Rhodesia Plans to Give Todds Hearing at Closed Tribunal

SALISBURY, Feb. 17 (UPI)—Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith said today that former Prime Minister Garfield Todd and his daughter, Judith, 28, held without trial for a month, will be brought before a judicial review tribunal.

One of the three is alleged to have told police interrogators after his arrest five days ago that after military and political training in Zambia and Tanzania he had been told to go to Rhodesia "to shoot Europeans in the street and place land mines."

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Tribal Nationalism

The return of Cyprus to the headlines is another example of the importance—and the complexity—of the new currents of ethnic nationalism, tribal nationalism, as a disruptive element in the technologically close-knit world of today. For the original Cyprus crisis was in large measure the result of frictions between the Turkish and Greek Cypriots on the island, coupled with a demand for independence from the colonial sovereign, Britain. Northern Ireland might find in that situation echoes of its own dilemma.

But Cypriot independence did not bring an end to the communal troubles on Cyprus. For while it was very widely assumed, particularly in Greece, that Cypriot independence was only a first step toward an early union with the mainland, this has not been the case. Rather a narrowly Cypriot nationalism (albeit one that is predominantly Greek in language and culture) has taken root under Archbishop Makarios, and a brusque effort by the Greek government to assert its hegemony there, although one that has the support of Cypriot fighters for enosis (union) with Greece, headed by Gen. Grivas, has failed. In other words, the Greek Cypriots are divided, while the Turkish Cypriots remain unconvinced.

The troubles of tribal nationalism thus seem to have no end—the blind movements of history that brought alien populations within political entities, whether called colonies or nations, created a global patchwork that now seems in the process of endless unraveling. Cypriot independence

brought the split between the Greek Cypriots without solving the problem of their Turkish neighbors. Irish independence brought the split between north and south, and the clash between Protestants and Catholics (to use the religious labels for an ethnic division) in the north. Indian independence brought a partition along religious lines that has proved as insecure as any arbitrary political boundary; the independence of Bangladesh leaves unsolved the question of the Biharis.

In the United States, the new, vivid interest in ethnic differences has produced friction between groups that was supposed to be eliminated by the largely voluntary nature of immigration to America and heightened the tribal consciousness of those whose entry into the American system was not voluntary—the blacks, the Indians, the Chicanos and the Puerto Ricans. It would appear that the very size of modern states, the interlocking needs of the groups comprising them, the homogenizing effect of present-day communications, has emphasized the need for man to find some narrower system of loyalties, some smaller community, to sustain his personal and group pride.

The truth of Edith Cavell's words—"Patriotism is not enough"—has been amply demonstrated. But the demonstration has not yet gone, as Nurse Cavell tried to prove by her life and her death, to the point of eliminating hatred for all men. Rather, allegiance to the tribe-cultural, religious, ethnic or linguistic—subplanting allegiance to the political nation—and it is very doubtful that humanity is the gainer.

The British Coal Strike

Prime Minister Edward Heath's government faces its gravest crisis as a result of Britain's first national coal strike since 1926. The walkout has now dragged on for six weeks, forcing widespread power cutbacks and throwing hundreds of thousands out of their jobs. Coming on top of the heaviest unemployment Britain has experienced since the war, the strike has now raised the jobless total to more than two and a half million. If it continues, there will be rapidly growing dangers of food shortages, river pollution and industrial paralysis.

Mr. Heath has refused to give way to what he regards as the miners' unreasonable demands. They are seeking an increase of about 25 percent—far above the 8 percent norm that the government has sought to establish as a limit for wage increases, though without setting up a formal prices and incomes policy. Mr. Heath contends that such a policy failed under the Labor government; he means to check inflation—and get the workers to raise their productivity—by refusing to yield to union demands. Toughness, in effect, is his incomes policy.

However bold this line may be, the question is whether it is politically feasible in Britain or any other modern democracy. In the United States, the Nixon administration tried a somewhat similarly aloof approach to the problem of arresting inflation by slowing the economy and "announcing its policies in the marketplace." August 15—and the wage-price freeze, followed by creation of the Pay Board and Price Commission—changed all that.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion**"Papa Doc of Mediterranean?"**

Archbishop Makarios of Cyprus appears to be rapidly qualifying for the title of "Papa Doc of the Mediterranean." Like the late President Duvalier of Haiti, he is stockpiling arms in the basement of his palace—more than 3,000 rifles, bazookas and machine guns acquired from Czechoslovakia. Once more Cyprus faces the imminent prospect of renewed bloodshed.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Nixon's Trip to Peking

President Nixon's trip to Peking is more than a simple political move. It marks an attempt to change the direction of American focus toward Asia, a financial migration from the Atlantic to the Pacific. America is resuming its historic march toward its own Far West. Experts are positive that within five years, Los Angeles, backed by the port of San Francisco, is likely to rival New York. The future of two great peoples is shaping up between the two sides of the Pacific. On one side stands post-industrial

—From L'Aurore (Paris).

* * *

Long before President Nixon's arrival in Peking, it had been evident to observers in Vientiane that the North Vietnamese war depends on both the local war among princes and the direct or indirect confrontation among the superpowers. It may even dominate Moscow-Peking relations in that part of the world. Even though the operations are taking place on the outskirts of China it is not the Chinese but the Soviets who mostly supply the North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao with arms, ammunition, medicine and money. One can thus speak of a Moscow-Hanoi axis, both capitals being distrustful of the Nixon-Mao summit.

—From Combat (Paris).

In the International Edition**Seventy-Five Years Ago**

February 18, 1897

PARIS—The Seine still recedes, and it is thought by the Department of Navigation that by Monday or Tuesday next boats will be able to commence running again, assuming that no rainfall intervenes. At the Pont de la Tournelle yesterday it was at 5m 2cm, or a diminution of 29 cm from the previous day, and at the Pont Royal the figures were 6m 11cm, or a diminution of 22cm from the depth of Tuesday. The Marne is also falling, but with less rapidity.

Fifty Years Ago

February 18, 1922

NEW YORK—Mrs. Margot Arquith, whose lectures have excited much public comment in this country, said today that America was no longer a free land. "Restrictions and prohibitions are everywhere," she observed. "I was awakened in my hotel at two o'clock in the morning and told my door was not locked. I can look after my own door. As for Prohibition, wine and beer must come back. Prohibition has made criminals of many, many of our young men."



'Wow! They Said This Would Be a Great Year.'

Soviet Dilemma Over Nixon's Peking Visit

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW.—What, the Soviet journalist was asked, would be the best possible result of President Nixon's trip to China from the Soviet point of view? There was a long pause. "I think," he finally answered, "that there could be no 'best result.'"

His answer nicely summarizes Moscow's dilemma, as it waits uneasily for the spectacle of Nixon in China to begin. "In principle," the Russians have said repeatedly, the normalization of Sino-American relations is a good thing. In fact, however, there is nothing reassuring about a rapprochement between the two countries that are regarded here as the Soviet Union's most dangerous potential enemies.

The vision of Mr. Nixon and Zhou En-lai plotting together against Soviet interests is all too plausible in this suspicious capital. Westerners who find the idea a little far-fetched may ask a Soviet official, "Do you really believe such a conspiracy is possible?" and the official may reply, "Can you really tell me it isn't?"

Some of Moscow's uneasiness can be traced to specific fears. The possibility of overt Sino-

American cooperation is the most obvious. The Indo-Pakistani war provided the Russians with an example of cooperation—or at least concurrence—between Washington and Peking which disturbed them greatly.

The Russians also make a connection between Peking's opening to the West and its fierce revival of anti-Soviet propaganda, both at home and abroad. One can easily find thoughtful Soviet citizens who think China will exploit the prestige and material benefits of friendship with America to redouble its "anti-Soviet" campaign.

Many Soviets seem to believe that Maoist power in China requires the existence of a dangerous foreign threat, real or imagined, and that the Soviet Union is replacing America in this role. Sino-American rapprochement, they feel, will confirm this trend and insure even deeper and more durable schisms in the Communist world.

Japan is also a relevant issue. Moscow is also a relevant issue. Moscow is also a relevant issue. According to diplomatic sources here, the courtship has been a one-way affair until now. Japan seems to be regarding its

two giant Communist neighbors in "either-or" terms, especially on economic questions. The Soviet Union may fear that Japan will plump for China, now that America has made this respectable, thus destroying the Russians' hopes for massive Japanese assistance in the development of Siberia and other ventures.

These specific issues don't explain all the uneasiness in Moscow at the prospect of Mr. Nixon's China trip. "It is hard to get the Soviets to talk rationally about China these days," one Asian diplomat observed.

"Their capacity for rationality on this subject is limited," Foreign diplomats in Moscow seem to agree that Soviet attitudes toward China are now highly emotional, and not entirely dependent on verifiable evidence.

Damage Is Done

In this realm of emotion, a European diplomat with long experience here observed: "The real damage (caused by the Nixon trip to China) has already been done—the trip itself probably won't make much difference." This observer reasoned that the beginning

of the Nixon trip to Peking is the quip he makes. Others aren't so cool.

Another emotion that seems to influence the Russians is a "one-time exception" to the congressionally ordered embargo on U.S. sale of what is coyly described in the bureaucracy as "lethal-end items" to the subcontinent. The shipment has remained in a state of limbo since it surfaced publicly with a furor both here and in India in October, 1970.

Administration witnesses, appearing before Sen. Edward M. Kennedy's refugee subcommittee this month, acknowledged that contracts had been signed for delivery of the weapons and there is nothing at present to prevent the entire package from being shipped to Kharach.

Kennedy said he had "cause to believe" that the shipment will be resuscitated and there are few knowledgeable government officials who are disposed to argue with that assumption.

Since the 1965 war, when foreign-supplied arms of India and West Pakistan staggered to exhaustion and truce after 22 days of war, the United States has played the most negligible role of all the major industrial nations in the arming of the subcontinent. We adopted our embargo policy because of the embarrassing specter of two opposing armies of the Third World mauling each other with American tanks, guns and airplanes.

Another official asked rhetorically, why Mr. Nixon has changed U.S. policy now, after so many years of refusing to recognize Peking. The answer, he said, was that Mr. Nixon now thought he could capitalize on the bad state of Sino-Soviet relations.

Reassured.

Diplomatic observers here tend to agree that the worst Soviet fears were removed when Mr. Nixon asked to come to Moscow soon after announcing his trip to Peking. This gesture reassured Moscow, it is felt, in that the United States was still interested in its extensive contacts with the Soviet Union.

But at this moment, Mistress Gandhi is very much on top and most Indians are in a euphoric condition. It is a time for India to demonstrate, as Mistress Gandhi talks of doing, reasonableness toward her defeated neighbor, Pakistan, and willingness to explore the paths of better relations with the United States and even China.

It should likewise be the moment for both Washington and Peking to take a fresh look at New Delhi and, surely by behaving in a friendly manner, to assist India to do what it desires—disengage from excessive reliance on Moscow.

There is here a new sense of existence and self-confidence. The dialectics of power have created a new dynamism. This country is a different entity from what it was three months ago. It is aware

The Bounds of Ingratitude

By C. L. Sulzberger

NEW DELHI—Shortly after his emperor had brought in Tsarist Russian troops to put down revolt in Hungary, the Austrian chancellor, Prince Schwarzenberg, was asked if this did not impose upon the Vienna regime an intolerable debt of thanks to Russia. "The bounds of my ingratitude will be limitless," replied the chancellor. He proved this so well that a famous square in the capital was named Schwarzenberg Platz.

Now, more than a century later, history may see an Asian replica of this event upon a massive scale. Certainly Indira Gandhi, the soft-spoken but steely-minded Indian Prime Minister, makes no secret of her intention to follow a similarly independent and ungrateful policy in this country, which has just benefited from enormous Soviet Russian aid, both political and military, in its recent victorious war. As Mistress Gandhi says with a faint smile:

"One of our faults is that we are unable to display gratitude in any tangible sense for anything. I think you know that. And I might add that it would be a very different kind of aid if it were based on the expectation of gratitude. Countries help one another because they need one another. Obviously countries are not disinterested when they help one another. But I don't think the record shows an inclination to display tangible gratitude here."

Won't Change

What Mistress Gandhi is really saying, not another way, is that India hasn't the remotest intention of abandoning its basic policy of nonalignment or bending it in the direction of Moscow just because Russia proved such a champion, both at the United Nations and as an arms supplier, during the crisis that led to war with Pakistan. India didn't prove its military independence in order to lose its diplomatic independence.

An inability to "display gratitude" here is a phenomenon recently remarked upon by Americans in the past. U.S. statesmen were at times puzzled, after more American aid was distributed here than in the entire Marshall Plan program for Europe, that no more lavish thanks or political support was directed to the benefactor. Possibly the Kremlin may be in for similar disappointment but it is less likely to admit it.

Soviet friendship for India was developed first by Khrushchev as an era of worsening relations with Peking set in. Moscow was attracted to the world's second largest nation for the same reason

of its position as a real Asian power.

This position, of course, could be undermined by corrosive internal forces such as the pro-Peking Communists revolutionaries and the so-called Naxalites. Indeed, wary observers forecast growing difficulties as both China and Russia rival each other in trying to bore inside this suddenly vigorous state.

Mistress Gandhi may be much less of a mystery to the Russians than the new Zhou En-lai, and his new diplomacy. Despite many protests to the contrary, it now seems that for Moscow an isolated and largely unrecognized China was desirable.

An activist China challenging the Soviet Union at the UN, tempting the United States and Japan with its huge markets and generally taking an active role in world affairs is an unexpected and undesirable prospect for the men in the Kremlin. President Nixon's trip to Peking may become a symbol of the moment when that prospect became a reality.

Letters**Gideon Footnote**

Re "Gideon: an Epitaph," Feb. 12-13. Mr. Lewis wrote a moving recapitulation of Gideon's fight for freedom and nearly everyone's right to counsel in U.S. criminal courts. May I add a footnote?

Gideon might never have had his second day in court had it not been for the efforts of Juanita Greene, and her newspaper, the Miami Herald, who took up Gideon's battle about 10 years ago.

Paris.

Nixon's Critics

The Democrats attacking the President's attempt at negotiating an end to the Vietnam war and the return of the prisoners of war, along with their supporters (viz., several columnists in the IHT), admit that their actions lessen the chance that the President will succeed, but feel that the needs of political expediency override that judgment to make.

However, the rest of us may be pardoned if we have some doubt about what compelling superiority in their views overweighs the increased risk to American men in South Vietnam, the diminished hope for American POWs in North Vietnam and the diminished hope for peace. Granted, they have a precedent, in this conflict, for unrestrained opposition to their

country's policy on war and peace. We might have been permitted to hope, however, that as that policy has come more and more to gain the support of a full consensus of the country, they might have chosen to return to an earlier precedent, deeply rooted and of some stature, that when peace and American lives are at stake, politics stops at the water's edge.

JERRY R. FULMER.

Pully, Switzerland.

Foul Ball

Good God, baseball already.

H. JOHNSTON.

Paris.

"Thank You," Avery

It seems to me somebody ought to write Avery Brundage a "thank you" note on behalf of Kari Schrann. After all, had he been allowed to compete at Singapore, the best he could have done would have been to collect three gold medals and join Toni Sailer and Jean-Claude Killy in the record books. On the other hand, he could have stubbed his toe and drawn a blank.

As it is, he has achieved world renown and the status of a martyr. Without so much as putting on his skis, he could retire from Sapporo a hero who, having shown what a great sportsman he is by urging his countrymen to stay on and compete, was able to return to Vienna in solitary splendor without the slightest

need to share the limelight with anyone.

R. P. HERMS.

Genva.

AL HILK.

Marrakesh, Morocco.

PARIS MOVIES**A Satiric View
Of Nixon's Career**

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS. Feb. 17 (IHT).—In "Millhouse: A White Comedy" (at the Studio Logos and the MacMahon in English) Emile de Antonio—who made such riveting documentaries as "Point of Order" (about the McCarthy hearings) and "Rush to Judgment" (about the assassination of President John F. Kennedy)—takes a wry look at Richard M. Nixon.

Mr. de Antonio has misspelled the President's middle name, giving it an extra "I," and an "e," because he feels that the personality is laborious, plodding, heavily mechanical, like a mill house. It may be charged that this white comedy is spiteful and unfair—but that is the way of satire—and it is often so irresistibly funny that even staunch Nixon supporters will be forced to laugh. It is the American dream story—from poverty above to White House—told by an ironic humorist.

The opening scene is at Madame Tussaud's Museum, where an effigy of Mr. Nixon is being completed. As the wax head is placed on the dummy's torso, amateur music strikes up, the incident being symbolic of Mr. de Antonio's estimate of his subject as a below man.

The making of the 37th President is then illustrated with flashes from TV records over the last 25 years. To these have been added interviews with the Nixon watchers (James A. Wechsler and Jules Witcover, among others); a few words from Rep. H. Jerry Voorhis, Nixon's first opponent, and comments by Mrs. Nixon and Marjorie Hildreth Knighton, whom Nixon dated in his college days but who cannot remember a single anecdote about him. "He was not cold, but cool, very reserved," she remarks. "I don't think he especially liked dancing, but he learned to be the best dancer on the campus because he wanted to be elected president of the class, an ambition he attained."

The starting point is Nixon's "last press conference" after being defeated for governor of California. Thereafter, we have his political beginnings—the charges against former Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas of voting the Communist line, bits of the Alger Hiss case. Then, the goodwill tour of South America with hostile receptions, the "kitchen debate" with Khrushchev, the "Checkers" speech—so effective in 1952 and now so excessively corny that even TV audiences would find it dated soap opera—and the GOP campaigns of 1964 and 1968. It concludes with the inauguration ball at the White House with the President recalling how he and Mrs. Nixon danced to Guy Lombardo's music at the Roosevelt Hotel on V-J Day, and his remark that he hopes the orchestra conductor

"Willard" (at the Normandie and the Boule' Mich, in English) though often more silly than chilling, has, at least, a novel premise. A lonely, young moron, bullied by a corrupt employer (who has ruined his late father) and tormented at home by his dying mother and aggressive relatives, consoles himself by befriending rats. He allows them to

drama." Vincent Canby reports. Because "both Miss Redgrave and Miss Jackson possess identifiable intelligence," the Hal B. Wallis production is "not as difficult to sit through as some bad movies I can think of," Canby says. "It's just solem, well groomed and dumb." However, Canby admits to a prejudice: "On my list of priorities of things the world does not need now, I suppose that another dramatization of the great 16th-century battle of the queens—Elizabeth Tudor of England versus Mary of Scotland—would rank near the top."

"New West Coast Films," short films by directors Robert Fulton, Pat O'Neill, Peter Hutton, Jordan Belson and Scott Bartlett at the Whitney Museum of American Art, was judged "an excellent program" by Roger Greenspun. However, "in movies, as in life, the West Coast has always stood for beautiful surfaces—leaving the East with only beautiful souls." For these are "wonderful looking movies even when they are not very good. And when they are good, they achieve their excellence at least partly through a willingness to play with rich and beautiful surface effect." Robert Fulton's "Running Shadow," though, is "altogether the most exhilarating 10 minutes I have spent at the Whitney, and among the happiest times in recent moviegoing."

"The Nightcomers" directed by Michael Wimmer, original screenplay by Michael Hastings, is based on the characters from Henry James's "The Turn of the Screw" and a "particularly listless and greedy parody," according to Vincent Canby. Actually, "had the film made no call on 'The Turn of the Screw,' and were the talents of Mr. Wimmer and Mr. Hastings somewhat less lumpy," Canby says, "The Nightcomers" might have been a rather interesting movie, if only for the performance of Marlon Brando, which is, in a phrase James used, "a succession of flights and drops." There are times when this still extraordinary actor, as Quint, seems to be in another film entirely, looking like a slightly mad Ben Franklin, and then there are small beautiful moments when Brando's intelligence creates a truly complex character." In addition to Brando, there are "several other small, unredeeming pleasures—Veronica Harvey, and Christopher Plummer, who are properly placid and pretty as the children, and the handsome old countryhouse in Cambridgeshire."

"Mary, Queen of Scots," directed by Charles Jarrett, screenplay by John Hale, stars "two ordinarily lovely, passionate actresses"—Vanessa Redgrave in the title role and Glenda Jackson as Elizabeth—"in an exceptionally loveless, passionless costume

Associated Press
The Nixons in '52 after the "Checkers" speech.

breed in startling numbers in the cellar and trains them to obey his commands as befits revenge on his abusive boss.

Driving evil-doers to jump out the window is becoming a stock situation in the movies. We have had it lately in "Klute," in "Shart," in the James Bond thriller, "Diamonds Are Forever" and in the Clint Eastwood directorial debut, "Play Misty For Me." It serves again as the climax to "Willard."

"Blue Water, White Death" (at the Publicis Matignon in English) seems to be a home movie blown-up for public showings. Its naive amateurism is sometimes very amusing. The producer, Peter Gimbel, goes to see with some friends and a crew to photograph the man-eating white shark. Gimbel's innocence of marine terminology would shame even a Staten Island ferry passenger. Sighting a

a passing boat he calls out, "Let's follow him."

After taking some deep dips in the Indian Ocean and photographing blue and gray sharks, the party is advised that the natural habitat of the sought-after white shark is off the coast of Australia. There they sail and sure enough the hunted monster swims into camera range, when whale bait is used. The close-ups of a fished shark bumping its nose against an undersized iron cage, containing the cameraman, opening its mouth of double-toothed teeth and gnawing on the bars is likely to make you fidgit in your seat. But one wonders if this expedition was really necessary. It provides nothing as thrilling as the scene of the pearl diver pursued and cornered by an ocean ogre in "White Shadows in the South Seas" or anything of the cinematic beauty of Cousteau's ventures into the deep.

Another American protest movie has reached Paris this week: "Angela Davis, Portrait of a Revolutionary" (at the Luxembourg II and the New Yorker in English). Most of the portrait has been edited from TV and newsreel footage by a young French director, Yolande du Luart, who has a less skilled hand than Mr. de Antonio. The film contains an interview with her in prison where she has been held without bail since October, 1970, charged with murder, kidnap and conspiracy in the killing of a California judge, Mac Mercer, the black singer often heard in the Paris nightclubs, is the producer. Despite its frank propaganda purpose, this is an important document.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

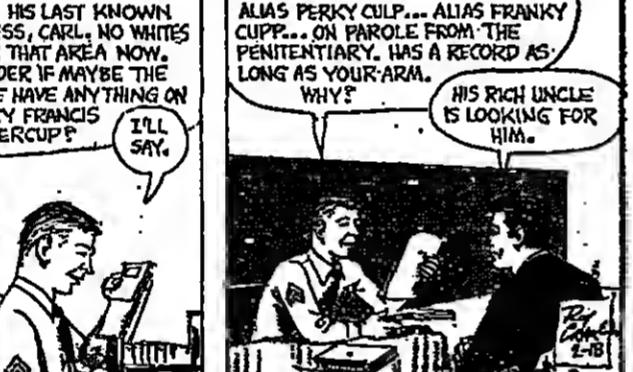
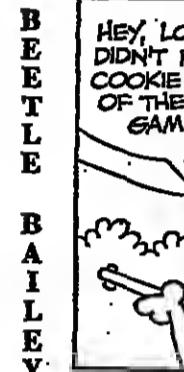
New York Stock Exchange Trading

1971-72—Stocks and Net High Low Div. In \$ 100s. First High Low Last Chg.

(Continued from Page 8)

| | 1971-72—Stocks and Net High Low Div. In \$ 100s. First High Low Last Chg. | | | | 1971-72—Stocks and Net High Low Div. In \$ 100s. First High Low Last Chg. | | | |
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American Stock Exchange Trading



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

An opponent's "sacrificial bid" poses a delicate problem for a duplicate player. Before taking the risk of bidding one more, as he assumes other players with his holding may have done, he must consider the possibility that the opponent's sacrifice will prove too expensive for them.

This was the situation on the hand. West had to face a barrage after East opened with a strong artificial one-club bid. South jumped to three clubs, and West doubled simply to show that he held a few high cards and convey the message: "We have the balance of strength."

West's jump, at this point, to five clubs was an "advance sacrifice" intended to put pressure on his opponents and make them guess at the five-level. East was no doubt tempted to bid five spades, but instead made a

defense by naturally doubled. East-West knew that they had more than half the high-card strength so there was no question of letting North-South play un-doubled.

Now the problem was whether five clubs doubled would give the partnership better results than their own game. Down two would be good for North-South, but down three would be good for East-West.

West led the diamond ten, a "Rouen" lead promising the jack, and East put up his ace and collected the king. He shifted to the spade king, and West dropped the queen. As the spade suit was inconsequential, this was a dramatic suit preference signal suggesting a lead in the higher-ranking side-suit, hearts.

East accordingly shifted to the heart jack, the textbook play from this holding when the ten is in dummy. Whether or not South covered, the defense was sure to take three tricks in hearts and 500 points for a top score.

How can a dedicated policeman, whose whole raison d'être is

to defend himself in court? In a particularly affecting set piece, Wambaugh shows Bumper's overreaching for a conviction leading him astray.

How does a cop get into the business of taking payoffs? Wambaugh presents it as an immortal custom with ground rules that Bumper is careful to observe. "I don't eat breakfast at Seymour's restaurant more than once or twice a week," Bumper says, "although I know he'd feed me three meals a day." Unfortunately, this restraint is achieved at some literary cost; it means the reader must watch Bumper dine on the cuff at different restaurants where he eats everything from bagels and lox to Japanese tempura to an obscure Arab delicacy called "moosh moosh."

Wambaugh also shows how policemen, being nonverbal types, depend heavily on their intuition. He is good about the loyalties that individuals build up toward one

NORTH
♦ S
♥ 1073
♦ Q8432
♦ A965

WEST
♦ Q972
♥ K65
♦ J1096
♦ 103

EAST (D)
♦ AK1084
♥ AJ82
♦ A75
♦ X

SOUTH
♦ J63
♥ Q84
♦ X
♦ KQJ842

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

East South West North

1 + 3 + Dbl 5 +

Pass Pass Dbl Pass

Pass Pass

West led the diamond ten.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

EJECTA BANDED
OBRAITIONS ESCAPE
RICHARDIN EPOCHS
LINKS MIDNET SKIT
EGO RAM IDA
LOFT PRIMA UNIT
AEARIA ARISTAE
CLEAR SHAWN
SALMONS DIRGE
ARTS SIREN SEPIC
HARIS DEC UPIK
ACAT SEASIFISA
RODENT CAPITALIAS
ALEXIA TRAIHLIE
WESTER TENSATIE

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DRYBE

LIDAP

SHICLE

CADAFE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's **Jumble** UNITY HIKER OSSIFY ARTFUL

Answer Provides marriage guidance—AN USHER

BOOKS

THE BLUE KNIGHT

By Joseph Wambaugh. Atlantic-Little, Brown & Co. 338 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Eric Pace

OFFICER Bumper Morgan, the hero of Joseph Wambaugh's new police novel, says he doesn't accept cash gifts from people on his beat. But he adds, "I never let bought... If a guy gave me free meals or a case of books or a discounted sport coat."

Bumper is an old-schooled patrolman on the Los Angeles force—where Wambaugh himself learned about the policeman's lot as a sergeant, and wrote about it in last year's highly successful first novel, "The New Centurions."

At 49, Bumper has had legs, a paunch (he weighs in at nearly 300 pounds), and the romantic self-image that helps keep many policemen from getting bombing over the monotony and squalor of their jobs. He complains that his bosses "don't understand what the cop twirls with really means to people who see him stroll down a quiet street throwing big shadow in an eight-pointed hat."

Now, after 20 years on the force, he's about to retire and get married. The last three days before his mustering-out are detailed in "The Blue Knight"—which is a sort of spinoff from "The New Centurions."

The hour-to-hour details make fascinating reading for anyone whose curiosity was whetted by what the Knapp Commission showed of the dark side of police life. Once again, the author gives a cop's-eye view of police brutality and free-loading as well as police courage and compassion. The mixture provides some strong scenes in an uneven book. Wambaugh is no O'Hara, but what he writes is important because there are few really knowledgeable men who try to tell the public what a cop's life is like. Not that a policeman's perceptions are necessarily so sublime that they deserve deploring for artistic reasons. But with crime mounting in the cities, his subculture becomes more and more important to those who look to him for protection. Wambaugh does not present Bumper as typical, but his portrayal suggests answers to some perennial questions about police behavior.

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whose whole raison d'être is

to uphold the law, perform

himself in court? In a particu-

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tuition. He is good about the loyali-

ties that individuals build up toward one

another during their careers. The trouble is that, given the book's episodic plot, the reader gets the feeling that Wambaugh is flipping through his notebook and addressing himself systematically to headings such as "Workings of Bookie Ring" and "Importance of Badge."

Yet the portrait of Bumper has force and authenticity. Historians of the literature of the police subculture will note that he is foreshadowed by Officer Kinney, a 20-year veteran in "The New Centurions." Bumper, however, has attributes that seem unlikely in a man his age. He dig hard rock. He dates a black chick. He gets involved with a 19-year-old belly dancer.

Perhaps things are different out on the Coast. Or it could be argued that these are particularizing details meant to keep Bumper from being a stock figure. This reader was left with the impression that Bumper's character was incomplete in the young author's mind—and has been fleshed out with bits and pieces of Wambaugh's own experiences and tastes.

Enough cavils. "The Blue Knight" abounds in vivid vignettes of police life and the Los Angeles streets. It effectively conveys the loneliness of an aging man who puts too much of himself into his work. Its warty portrayal of the police will make it controversial in some quarters. But after all, one man's meat is another man's moosh moosh.

Eric Pace covers crime for The New York Times and is the author of the adventure novel "Sabotage."

Italian Experts Stem Damage to Raphael Work

ROME, Feb. 17 (AP)—A mysterious "disease" that threatens to peel the color from one of Raphael's best known works has been stemmed by Italian art experts.

The painting, "Descent From the Cross," will be back on public display soon in the Borghese Gallery where it has hung for more than three centuries.

One of the masterpieces of the Italian Renaissance, the painting was cracked and the color was flaking off when, in 1966, the Central Institute of Restoration took it away from the Borghese in an attempt to stem the damage.

X-rays revealed that some sections of the work had been repainted. A painstaking cleaning brought out a village and lake in the landscape and detail in the clothing of several figures.

A restorer, in the 18th century, had put a film of transparent varnish on the surface of the painting. The varnish, experts said, had too much glue in it.

Slowly, but literally, it pulled the color from the wood on which Raphael had painted. Once the coat was removed, experts found other layers of varnish. These to were stripped off to leave only those colors that Raphael had used.

CROSSWORD

By Will Wenz

| | | |
|--------|------------------------------|------|
| ACROSS | 43 | Fall |
| 1 | I don't believe it! | |
| 2 | ignoble mode | |
| 3 | Again! | |
| 4 | Good cards | |
| 5 | Soviet moon probe | |
| 6 | Actor Ray | |
| 7 | — avia | |
| 8 | African animal | |
| 9 | Stevenson novel | |
| 10 | Dictionary entry: Abb. | |
| 11 | Endure, in Scotland | |
| 12 | Sample of cloth | |
| 13 | Waterproof fabric | |
| 14 | Greek weight | |
| 15 | Movies Erwin | |
| 16 | "When we were a —" | |
| 17 | — on the back | |
| 18 | Amazon dolphin | |
| 19 | Celebration | |
| 20 | Electrical units | |
| 21 | Small amounts | |
| 22 | Becomes dim | |
| 23 | Bright one on old radio show | |
| 24 | Bake in a kiln | |

Wilt Tends To Work Too Much Reaches Plateau But Loses Game

PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 17 (UPI)—Wilt Chamberlain was involved in two big goaltending calls last night—one which gave him his 30,000th career point and another which gave the Phoenix Suns a 110-108 victory over the Los Angeles Lakers.

Chamberlain, already the National Basketball Association's all-time scorer, reached the 30,000 mark with 21 minutes 3 seconds remaining in the third quarter when Neal Walk was called for goaltending on Chamberlain's layup.

The Los Angeles center returned the favor with three seconds left in the game and the Lakers holding their only lead of the night, 108-108. Suns forward Connie Hawkins came for an unorthodox layup and Chamberlain was whistled for goaltending.

A last-second shot by Jerry West fell short to give the Suns their second victory in five games against the Lakers.

Suns 112, Celtics 112.

SEATTLE, Feb. 17 (AP)—In three seconds that took 15 minutes to play, the Seattle SuperSonics watched victory turn into defeat.

Dick Snyder's long jumper at the final buzzer salvaged a 113-12 National Basketball Association victory over Boston last night.

Seattle held a 111-110 lead and had possession with 27 seconds left but failed to get a shot off. It required 24 seconds. However, due to the roaring crowd, officials did not hear the 24-second buzzer; time ran out and officials trooped to the dressing room, apparently with a victory.

Boston coach Tommy Heinsohn protested and finally convinced the referee he was right. He took about six minutes and took the referees another nine minutes to gather the Sonics on the dressing room.

Boston immediately took advantage of that second chance. Cowens sank a lay-up with one second left.

SAC, it was not over. Barry Sanders tried to inbound—the 11, but couldn't. He called a timeout. When play was resumed, he found no man, passing to Aydelte, who hit his 26-foot jumper.

McDaniels Quits Cougars of ABA or NBA Sonics

SEATTLE, Feb. 17 (UPI)—The new Superstars of the National Basketball Association announced today the signing of 7-ft star Jim McDaniels, who recently walked out on the Carolina team of the rival American Basketball Association.

The Sonics' attorneys had been trying McDaniels' contract in the Cougars the past couple weeks with the hope of finding legal loophole that would make a trade easier, available to ride in its stretch drive for an 18-playoff berth.

In last year's draft, the star in Western Kentucky was one of the Sonics' two top draft picks although it appeared at the time that Carolina already had him locked up in what later described as "the richest contract given any athlete in any era."

McDaniels' contract with the Sonics is for six years.

Earlier today, it was learned the Cougars had filed suitking \$1-million damages and order to stop a Los Angeles team from allegedly interfering with McDaniels.

A District Court Judge William P. Gray issued a temporary restraining order against the Sonics, Al Ross, and All-Pro Management Inc., for which he was pending a show-cause hearing on Feb. 26. Ross is the man who represented Spencer Woods when he jumped from owner of the ABA to Seattle last week.

Colonels 128, Cougars 105. JUINELLE, Feb. 17 (UPI)—Kentucky Colonels, led by Isiah's 37 points, broke open the game in the third quarter and thrashed the Pittsburgh Condors 128-105, for their straight victory in the American Basketball Association.

Less than three minutes earlier, the third period, the Colonels 13 straight points to stretch one point lead to 75-68.

Stars 118, Nets 114.

Robbins' scored 28 points and 18 rebounds to lead Utah to 119-114 victory over New York despite Rick Barry's 50 for the Nets. Barry also picked up seven assists, had 18 rebounds and shot the Stars' Willie Wise in the end period.

ABA Results

Wednesday's games: New York 114; Atlanta 106; Milwaukee 111; St. Louis 120; Pittsburgh 108; Cleveland 106; Atlanta 20; Salt Lake City 101; Denver 112; Houston 112; Glenwood Park, Colo.; Bendix 106; Grant, Minn.; Oliver, Bismarck, N.D.



FEMALE PROTECTION—Rhonda Martin, a 22-year-old student at the University of Minnesota, shows her goaltending form in stopping shot in "men's" intramural league play. Miss Martin has had one winning and one losing effort.

Associated Press

Penn State, Maryland Upset Rated Virginia, N. Carolina

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—"We did what we had to do and did it well," coach John Bach said after his unranked Penn State team won No. 6 VCU, 86-74.

Howard White of 19th-rated Maryland knew what he had to do, too, last night—and did it just as well, sinking a pair of free throws with seven seconds remaining in overtime to beat third-ranked North Carolina, 79-77.

Unbeaten Marquette, listed behind only UCLA in the Associated Press nationwide college basketball poll, avenged an upset by walking up in the second half to overtake Jacksonville, 88-79, for victory No. 21.

Two other top ten teams won, seventh-ranked South Carolina edging Nevada-Las Vegas, 84-81, and Marshall, No. 10, turning back Ohio University, 95-76.

"It was just like playing in the Atlantic Coast Conference," said Bill Gibson, coach of Virginia. "It was so noisy the players couldn't even hear me on the bench."

Penn State is very physical—and the officials let the game get physical. We had a good comeback in the first half when they rallied from a 24-13 deficit to tie it at halftime but we shouldn't have been in that position. It looked like the comeback took something out of us."

The Nittany Lions took the lead for good at 44-43 with 12 minutes 45 seconds remaining, then slowly widened it as Virginia repeatedly failed to get the ball back. Ron Brown paced Penn State, now with a 13-7 won-loss record, with 25 points. Barry Parkhill had 20 to top Virginia, losing its second game in 20.

Bob McAdoo of the Tar Heels sank a field goal with 29 seconds left in regulation play to tie Maryland but missed a 26-footer at the buzzer, giving the Terps the chance they needed to raise their record to 17-3.

And White took advantage of it. After making just one point on four one-and-one free-throw situations in regulation time, he hit all four of his free throws and one field goal to hand North Carolina its third loss in 20 games.

White finished with 19 points to back up Maryland scoring leader Tom McCormick's 27. McAdoo had 17 to top the Tar Heels. Jacksonville led Marquette, 65-60, early in the second half before the Warriors outscored the Dolphins 18-4, to sweep the 21st consecutive home-court triumph. Jim Chambers had 23 points and Bob Lackey 21 for Marquette. Exnie Fleming's 21 topped Jacksonville.

The Fighting Gamecocks of South Carolina had a tougher time than expected against Neva-

ghorn. Skiers Resume The World Cup In North America

From Wire Dispatches

RANGE, Alberta, Feb. 17—Hendri Duvillard and Annemarie Proell continued their quest today for the consolation prize of the season—the World Cup.

The ski circuit, fresh from a 10-day stand in Sapporo, Japan, makes its seasonal debut in North America today with a men's giant slalom at Mount Norquay. There'll be a women's special slalom tomorrow and a women's giant slalom Saturday.

Duvillard of France is the lead in men's World Cup standings with 97 points. Jean-Noel Auger of France is second with 94 points and Karl Schranz of Austria, who has retired from competition, still holds third spot with 88 points. But none of these skiers picked up a medal in the Winter Olympics.

In the women's standings, Mix Proell of Austria leads with 203 points. Françoise Macchi of France is second with 181 points, but she is out for the season with injuries, and Isabelle Mir of France is third with 173 points. None of these girls picked up an Olympic medal.

Marie-Thérèse Nadig of Switzerland, winner of the women's downhill and giant slalom in Sapporo, is now fourth with 71 points. Barbara Cochran, of Richmond, Va., has 34 points.

Men's downhill victor Bernhard Russi of Switzerland is tied for sixth with 55 points while special slalom champion Francisco Fernandez Ochoa is not in the top 30. Only Gustavo Thoeni of Italy, the giant slalom champion, has a chance next to the consolation prize next to his gold medal. He is fourth in Cup standings with 67 points, and should score well in his specialties this week.

EAST

Westray, St. Coast Guard 60. Rider 57. Lafontaine 54. Kofstra 56. Klages Point 65. New Hamp. 58. Conn. 62. St. Joe (Pa.) 61. Georgetown 62. G. W. 61. Pennsylvania 54. St. Francis 60. N.Y.U. 51. Syracuse 51. Bucknell 74. American 56. Delaware 68. Temple 58. Pittsburgh 74. Penn St. 58. Virginia 74. Princeton 54. Cornell 54. Navy 50. Rochester 62. Tech 58. MIT 51.

Southern

VMI 65. Va. Tech 67. West Virginia 61. W. Va. 67. West Virginia 61. Maryland 58. North Carolina 77 (o.t.). Davidson 76. Duke 72. G. W. 66. Richmond 78. Vanderbilt 58. Boston 58.

Midwest

Minnesota 68. Michigan 72. Detroit 76. Toledo 76. Marshall 76. Ohio U. 76. W. Mich. 75. B. Green 74. West

South Carolina 84. Nev.-Las Vegas 81.

NHL Standings

East Division

Boston 29 15 7 52 GF 126. New York 25 11 8 50 234 126. Montreal 31 13 12 57 232 143. Detroit 24 24 8 57 185 181. Toronto 23 25 11 45 181 182. Buffalo 23 25 11 45 181 182. Vancouver 15 23 8 35 137 197. West

Chicago 29 15 7 52 193 116. Minnesota 31 18 7 51 157 136. California 15 25 12 48 156 217. St. Louis 26 31 8 48 151 182. Philadelphia 17 25 11 45 158 182. Pittsburgh 14 25 11 45 158 182. West Angeles 15 26 7 37 145 221.

Wednesday's Games

Atlanta 106, Baltimore 101 (Maravich). Boston 20, Clark 21, 181. New York 119, Atlanta 119 (Perry). 28. Monroe 12; Hayes 26, Laetsch 28. Philadelphia 126, Cleveland 116 (Rude). Cunningham 38; Carr 30, Beard 31. Cincinnati 125; Hayes 26, Laetsch 28.

Phoenix 110, Los Angeles 108 (Walk). New York 20, Atlanta 20; McMillian 20, West 25.

Toronto 24, Detroit 2 (Drew). Grant, Kevin, Oliver, Bismarck, N.D.

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Mont

Observer

Or Not to Recognize

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON. It used to seem dumb of the United States not to recognize China. It was there, wasn't it? How could any sensible country go on pretending that China was over on Formosa in the uninspiring habitat of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek? The trouble with the generalissimo, Sen. Tom Connally had once said, was "not enough generalizing and too much bussining." Still,

John Foster Dulles knew his business, didn't he?

Well, maybe he did. Maybe he did at that. Now that Richard Nixon is finally recognizing China, many of us may want to hesitate before going along with the new policy.

For over 20 years most of us have cultivated a flourishing ignorance of China. It was easy enough to cultivate. Few of us knew much to begin with, and what little we did know was probably nonsense culled from "Terry and the Pirates."

There were men named Wong, and there were menacing war lords who looked like Akim Tamiroff and ricksha boys, and coolies with hair done up in queues.

If all this suggests that our view of China was condescending, it is probably because it was, but it would be a mistake to suggest that our condescension sprang from any racial ill-feeling. In those days we felt fairly condescending to everybody, from the English to the Eskimos.

The Chinese, in fact, were probably thought of in relatively flattering terms, even by the mass of Americans unaware of China's long history, art, science and culture. In a crude but nonetheless well disposed way, the popularity of "Ching-Chan" reflected the general American feeling that wisdom, intelligence, respect for institutions and strong family loyalty were typical Chinese virtues.

Everyone, of course, knew of the agony of the Chinese during the years of the Japanese invasion and sympathized with their suffering. In our innocent fashion, after the Japanese had finally turned upon us and brought us into the war, we were

warmed by the sentimental thought of fighting beside suffering China and, partly for this reason, we were doubly horrified when suffering China a few years later chose Communism.

Then, nonrecognition.

In the 20 years and more that have passed, most of us have learned a great deal about the rest of the world. It has not been easy. We have had to learn that Tarzan was not Africa—and that hurt, that Europe was not like Maxwell cruising around on yachts, that there may be wars which Americans can't win.

We learned to speak a little French to order a meal or German, to sit through an opera in Milan. A lot of us now know where Bolivia is located, and the Giza Strip, and Djakarta.

It is foolish to say that we have "grown up," because another 20 years will doubtless leave us looking back to 1972 and smiling at our immaturity. But we have learned to quit descending to everybody but ourselves, and we have learned that there are some problems that just cannot be solved for a generation or two, even by us.

Now, suddenly, we are confronted with China. Six hundred or eight hundred million persons. We don't even know the population within 150 miles. Neither do the Chinese.

It's not just a country we suddenly have to learn about. It's a whole new world. A mysterious geography, a language from outer space, a history as complicated as the entire history of Western civilization, politicians we have never heard of, customs and idiosyncrasies we have never even dreamed of.

Most billboards are lithographs or silk screen prints reproduced in multiples and pasted in sheets on standardized frames, roughly 10 feet by 28 feet. These are called posters, and are the most common. The larger, hand-painted bulletins are much more sophisticated and difficult to execute. They require large staffs of technician-artists who work in huge, hangar-like studios transferring a design or photograph to super-size on a plywood "canvas."

For example, Foster and Kleiser, the world's largest outdoor

advertising firm, recently reproduced a color photograph of Paul McCartney, his wife Linda, and two other performers, for McCartney's new album, "Wild Life."

The photograph, similar to the album cover, was designed by Capitol Records' art department and delivered to Foster and Kleiser with a rush order. Artist Joseph Nieto, 48, a 25-year veteran with the firm, matched basic paint colors against the finished photograph. The master photo was rephotographed onto a glass photographic plate. The plate was projected to its ultimate scale onto large sheets of paper in a special dark room. A worker traced over the image with an electric pencil, which, acting against a copper grid, made tiny perforations in the paper, outlining every contour of the art work.

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The photograph, similar to the album cover, was designed by Capitol Records' art department and delivered to Foster and Kleiser with a rush order. Artist Joseph Nieto, 48, a 25-year veteran with the firm, matched basic paint colors against the finished photograph. The master photo was rephotographed onto a glass photographic plate. The plate was projected to its ultimate scale onto large sheets of paper in a special dark room. A worker traced over the image with an electric pencil, which, acting against a copper grid, made tiny perforations in the paper, outlining every contour of the art work.

Hand-painted billboards are not new or even limited to the Los Angeles area. They represent roughly 14 percent of the \$260 million annual national outdoor advertising business. But the oversize variety featuring show business personalities are a relatively recent phenomenon.

Most billboards are lithographs or silk screen prints reproduced in multiples and pasted in sheets on standardized frames, roughly 10 feet by 28 feet. These are called posters, and are the most common. The larger, hand-painted bulletins are much more sophisticated and difficult to execute. They require large staffs of technician-artists who work in huge, hangar-like studios transferring a design or photograph to super-size on a plywood "canvas."